COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 winter, spot, $1.48, $1.47¾, $1.43, $1.36¾; No. 2 garlicky, spot, $1.47, $1.46¾, $1.42, $1.35¾.

Corn—Track yellow corn, No. 3 or better, for domestic delivery, is quotable at 72½@73c per bu., for carlots on spot.

Oats—Carloads prime nearby yellow on spot at $3.60 per brl.

Corn—Contract spot, 71⅞c; No. 4 spot, 68¾.

Oats—No. 2 white, as to weight, closing prices (domestic basis), 49c; No. 3 white, as to weight, 48½.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot, closing prices, per bu., $1.17; bag lots new rye, as to quality, 90c@$1.05.

Millfeed—City Mills winter bran, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $35; Patapsco millfeed, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $33; white middlings, per ton, in 80-lb. cotton sacks, $39; same in 100-lb. jute sacks, $36. These quotations are jobbing prices.

Straw—No. 1 tangled rye, per ton, $15.50; No. 1 wheat, $11.50@12; No. 1 oat (mostly), $12@13.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 40@41c; do, choice, 38@39; do, good, 34@37; do, prints, 41@42; do, blocks, 40@41; do, nearby, 35@38; ladles, 26@28; Maryland and Penna. rolls, 23@24; Ohio rolls, 22@23; West Virginia rolls, 22@23; storepacked, 22; Md., Va. and Pa. dairy prints, 23@24; process butter, 26@27.

Eggs—Western Md., Pa., nearby, 25c; Eastern Shore, Md. and Va., 25; Western, 24; Southern, 23@24.

Live Poultry—Chickens, young, per lb., large, smooth, 35@40c; do, spring, per lb., 14 to 1½ lbs., per lb., 45@50; do, winter, 2½ lbs. and less, per lb., 40@45; old roosters, per lb., 16@17; do, old hens, per lb., over 4½ lbs., 29@30. Ducks, muscovy and mongrel, young, lb., 23c; do, white pekings, per lb., 25@26; do, puddle, per lb, 3½ lbs. and over, 23@25; do, smaller and poor, 22@23. Indian runner, per lb., 21@22. Pigeons, per pair, old, 40c; do, do, young, 40. Guinea fowl, young, each 2 lbs., 70@75c; do, do, under 1½ lbs., 35@40; old, each 40@45.

Potatoes — Western Maryland and Pennsylvania No. 1, 100 lbs., $1.25@1.50; New York and New Jersey No. 1, do, $1.25@1.50; Western, No. 1, do, $1.25@1.50; Eastern Shore, Maryland and Virginia McCormicks, do, $1.25; Southern Maryland McCormicks, do, $1.25@1.50; red potatoes, do, $1.25; all sections, No. 2, 50@75c; all sections per 150-lb. bag, $2.50@3; No. 2, do, $1.25@1.50.

New Potatoes—Florida, No. 1, per brl., $6@7; No. 2, do, $4@5; No. 1, per bu. crt., $2.25@2.50; No. 2, do, $1.50@2; No. 1, per 150-lb. sack, $5@5.50; No. 2, per 150-lb. sack, $3.50@4. Sweets, North Carolina No. 1, per brl., $3.50@4.50; do, E. S., Md., and Del., $3.50@4.50; do, E. S., Va., $3@4. Yams, all sections, per brl., $3@3.50. Sweets and yams, all sections, No. 2, $1.50@2.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—No. 3 red and No. 2 hard, 1.56½; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.53½, and No. 2 mixed durum, $1.47½, c. i. f. track New York, to arrive.

Corn—Spot firm; No. 2 yellow and No. 2 white, 81¾c, and No. 2 mixed, 81¼, c. i. f. New York, all rail.

Oats—Spot firm; No. 2 white, 49½c. Rye—Steady; No. 2 Eastern, $1.20½, f. o. b. New York, and $1.19, c. i. f., export.

Hay—Quiet; No. 1, $29@31; No. 2, $26@29; No. 3, $24@26; shipping, $22@24.

Butter—Creamery higher than extras, 37½@38c; creamery, extras (92 score), 37; creamery, firsts (88 to 91 score), 35¼@36½.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 27½@28c; do, firsts, 25@27; storage packed, extra firsts, 28⅛@29; do, do, firsts, 27½@28; New Jersey henmery whites, extra fancy, candled specials, 35c; do, uncandled, 35@36; State, nearby and nearby Western henmery whites, firsts to extras, 29@34; do, hennery browns, extras, 31; State and nearby gathered browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 25½@30.

Cheese—State whole milk, flats, fresh specials, 16¾@17c; do, average run, 16@16½; State, whole milk, twins, fresh, specials, 16¾@17; do, average run, 16@16½.

Live Poultry — Broilers, 55@60c; fowls, 31; roosters, 15; turkeys, 25@30; dressed quiet; Western chickens, 23@45; fowls, 32@34; old roosters, 20@24; turkeys, 25@51.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, $1.45@1.50; do, garlicky, $1.42@1.47.

Corn—No. 2 export, 72@73c; No. 3, 69@72; No. 4, 69@70; car lots local No. 2 yellow, 73@74; No. 3 yellow, 72@72.

LIVE STOCK

KANSAS CITY.—Cattle—Bulk better grades, all weights, $8@8.50; calves, steady to weak; best, $9@9.50; bulls, mostly 10c to 15c higher; medium to good, $4.50@5.25; other classes, steady to strong; top mixed yearlings, $8.65; best cows, $6.50@6.75; most heifers, $7@7.75; canners, $3.25@3.50; cutters, $4.50@4.75; top stock steers, $8.35; choice feeders, $8.

Hogs — Bulk sales, $9.75@10.15; packer top, $10.15; sows, $8.75@9; pigs, 10c to 15c lower; best, $10.35.

Sheep—Light shorn Texas wethers, $9.75; aged lots, $9.50; best shorn lambs, $14.40; wooled lambs, steady; Arizona springers, $16.

NEW YORK.—Cattle—Steers, $7@8.80; bulls, $4.50@6.40; cows, $1.50@6.25.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime Maryland spring lambs, $19; clipped lambs, $10@15.50; culls, $8@9 clipped sheep, $5@9; culls, $3@4.

Imperfections of Beauty.

"Dey say, Sam, dat de handsomest flowers hab no perfume and de handsomest birds no sing."

"Yes, an' de handsomest gals hab no sense—one of 'em refused me las' night."

Seeking Safety.

"What is your object in quoting so much from the classics?"

"I wish to be sure," said Senator Sorghum, "that there are some portions of my speeches whose grammar nobody will venture to criticise."

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TIMES-VIRGINIAN

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY — DEVOTED TO THE LOCAL AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF APPOMATTOX AND BUCKINGHAM COUNTIES. — JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

VOL. XXXV. NO. 19. — APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA. MAY 17, 1922. — $1.50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

LABOR LEADERS HELD FOR MURDER

Indicted in Connection With Policemen's Slaying

THE COURTS REFUSE WRITS

Two Judges Denounce Them From Bench—Police Chief Points To Wisdom Of Raids.

Chicago.—Eight union labor leaders were named in true bills voted at a special session of the grand jury here in connection with the slaying of Terrance Lyons, an acting police lieutenant, according to George E. Gorman, Assistant State's Attorney.

Among those named in the true bills, according to Mr. Gorman, were Fred Mader, president of the Building Trades Council; "Big Tim" Murphy, of the Gas Workers' Union, and Cornelius ("Con") Shea, who directed the teamsters' strike in 1904. All are now in the custody of the police, having been captured in a raid on union headquarters yesterday.

The slaying of Lyons followed a series of bombing blamed by the police on labor warfare in the building industry. Another policeman was slain and a third injured in a running pistol battle with four bombers in an automobile.

The killings were followed by police raids on union headquarters and saloons known as centers of gunmen and bombers. More than 150 persons were taken into custody, of whom 36 sought their release on writs of habeas corpus.

Describing crime conditions in Chicago as "a reign of terror" and "akin to treason in time of war," Judges Kickham Scanlan and Joseph David refused to release any of the prisoners.

"We are in a state of anarchy that approaches in intensity the condition that existed during the Haymarket Anarchist riots," declared Judge Scanlan, in Criminal Court.

"The whole function of government seems to be broken down," said Judge David, in Superior Court. "If these men were a part of the conspiracy to take human life, they are as guilty as those who fired the guns and threw the bombs. They should be convicted and hanged."

In repeating his declaration of war against the "hoodlums and ex-convicts who go about posing as leaders of labor," Charles Fitzmorris, chief of police, pointed to the crime record of the last 24 hours. "That should prove to Chicago that the sluggers and thugs we rounded up yesterday in raids on union offices are responsible for the nightly outbursts of crime," he said. "With these fellows in jail there was not enough crime last night to startle a town of 25,000 people, and the only crime in the day was a jewelry store robbery that looks now like a fake."

Flat denials of any knowledge of lawlessness were made by several of those held. Mader, in addition to declaring his innocence, offered a reward of $1,000 for any information leading to the arrest and conviction of the slayers of the two policemen.

Murphy, who is under bond following his sentence to seven years in the penitentiary in connection with a $400,000 mail robbery, declared he had no knowledge of any act of violence.

Although the courts were swamped with writs of habeas corpus for persons arrested, in every instance, where time was asked for further investigation, the prisoners were remanded to the police and the writs continued. Nine men were discharged, however, when the police reported there was not sufficient evidence to detain them, or two others were given opportunity to secure their release on $5,000 bonds.

WANTS CHANG DISPLACED.

Wu Urges Hsu To Appoint Another Governor Of Manchuria.

Peking.—General Wu Pei-Fu has urged the Peking government to appoint a new governor of Manchuria to succeed Gen. Chang Tso-Lin. Sung Lieh-Chen, former governor of the province of Kirin, is the favorite of General Wu for the position. Although General Chang officially no longer is head of the Manchurian provinces, President Hsu Shih Chang is understood to be hesitating to take aggressive action. Liang Shih Yi, former Premier, who has been dismissed and ordered under arrest by General Wu, is said to be planning a visit to the United States.

COURT RELEASES WOMEN.

Six Committed For Contempt Despite Governor's Pardon, Freed.

Chicago.—Six women held in the county jail on contempt of court charges, despite the fact that they were recently pardoned by Gov. Ben Small, were ordered released by Judge Denise Sullivan of the Superior Court after he had conducted, on his own initiative, an investigation into the affair. Three were ordered released outright, and three were placed on probation for a year. Four of the women had their children in their cells with them.

DIES TRYING TO SAVE CHILDREN.

Gets Wife And Three Other Youngsters Out Of Burning House.

Marengo, Ill.—August Bork, Jr., 25 years old, and four of his children were burned to death at their home here. The fire started in an incubator. Mrs. Bork, two other sons and a baby girl were rescued by Bork before he plunged back into the flame-filled house in an effort to save the other four. His charred remains were found across one of the beds where the bodies of the children lay.

HONORS LIVING AMERICAN

Hungary Dedicates Statue To J. A. Pedlow, Red Cross Official.

Budapest. — The first European statue to a living American has been erected by Hungary in honor of James A. Pedlow, American Red Cross Commissioner here. It is situated in the Municipal Park near the Washington Memorial. In his address at the unveiling ceremonies, Count Apponyi declared that "the Americans are the only real pacifists in the world who are showing a spirit of reconciliation in their generous charity toward the vanquished." Thousands of children in gala dress paraded in front of the statue and heaped flowers around it.

UNLAWFUL TO FARM OUT RAIL WORK

Contracting Repair Work to Outsiders Violation of Rail Act

LABOR WINS ITS CASE

Decision Applies To Indiana Harbor Belt Line, But Principles Will Stand In 36 Other Cases From 17 Lines.

Chicago.—Contracting shop repair work to outside firms by a railroad company was declared a violation of the Transportation act and contract provisions conflicting with the wages and working rules laid down by the Railroad Labor Board were declared illegal in a decision just handed down by the board.

The decision was characterized by the board as the most important it has rendered since its establishment.

The decision, which is the first of a series to be handed down on disputes over "farming out" railroad labor, was made in the controversy between the union shop crafts and the Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad. The board declared its pronouncement went "to the vitals of the Transportation act.

"No more important dispute," the decision added, "has ever come before this board for adjudication."

While the decision applied only to the one road, which last September contracted its repair work to the Burnham Car Repair Company, the general principles established will govern all subsequent decisions. There are now 36 cases pending before the board, involving 17 railroads.

The Western Maryland, whose shop craftsmen are on strike because repair work was let out at contract, are among the roads affected by the decision, although its controversy has not been brought before the board.

Each case, however, will be decided on its merits, the board announced, but the principles of the Indiana Harbor Belt decision would stand.

The decision affects more than 500,000 shop crafts men, who have been prepared for some time to strike if the ruling should have been adverse to them. Some 15,000 others, if the railroads abide by the board's decision, will be reinstated.

Rules varying from those laid down by the board are likewise, in effect, declared illegal and the contractor's employes restored to the working rules promulgated by the board.

The board declared that if a railroad company could secure its employes from the jurisdiction of the board, as was contended in the Indiana Harbor case, "then the entire Transportation act can be nullified and the will of the Congress set at naught."

At the present time various roads have contracted to independent companies the work of shopmen, maintenance-of-way laborers, clerks, firemen and oilers, hostelers and signal men. The board declared that if one class could be taken out from under the Transportation act "there is no sound reason why each and every railroad employe in the United States cannot be given like treatment.

NEW LIVES FOR OLD.

French Scientists Explain Method Of Replacing Wornout Cells.

Paris.—New lives for old—a system of rejuvenation of humans whereby all can live to be at least 150 years old—was explained to the Geographical Society by Drs. Javorski and Vachet, noted French scientists. As explained by the doctors, the newly discovered system consists in muscular injection of new cells for old ones. The doctors cited several instances where their method of replacing worn-out cells had been successful in greatly prolonging life.

MINERS PLANT TENT COLONY.

41 Evicted Families At Bitumen, Pa., Await Arrival Of Shelters.

Renova, Pa.—Driven by deputy sheriffs from homes they have occupied for 15 years, 41 miners and their families will start a tent colony in the Central Pennsylvania coal fields as soon as tents arrive. The Kettle Creek Coal Company owned the land at Bitumen upon which the miners lived and ordered them evicted after a temporary restraining injunction expired. The miners and their families are at present in a hotel here.

DENIES KU KLUX CHARGE.

Prof. Lindeman's Resignation Not Acted On By Soldiers' Home.

Greensboro, N. C.—Officials of the North Carolina College for Women refused to forecast the action of the trustees on the resignation of Prof. E. C. Lindeman, who said he would quit the faculty at the end of the present term because of threats he had received from the Ku Klux Klan. President Foust said the resignation would be acted upon at the next meeting of the board.

WOODROW WILSON APOSTLE OF PEACE

Southern Methodists Stage Fervid Demonstration

$36,911,166 IS CONTRIBUTED

Baltimore Conference One Of Those Oversubscribing Quota To Fund —Harding And Hughes Praised.

Hot Springs, Ark.—Hailing Woodrow Wilson as "the apostle of modern democracy and world peace," delegates to the Nineteenth Quadrennial General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, staged a demonstration here in the former President's honor that held several minutes before the chair could restore order.

The scene resembled a political meeting. Even the elderly bishops arose to their feet so they could cheer louder. After the presiding officers had stopped the hubbub the conference adopted, with shouts of acclamation, a resolution extending greetings to Mr. Wilson and pledging the conference "to the promotion of the great truths he has so ably set forth."

The resolution also extended the conference's congratulations to President Harding and Secretary of State Hughes for the achievements of the Washington Armament Conference and pledged support to "all measures looking toward the establishment of peace on earth and good will toward men."

What conference leaders characterized as a further extension of rights to women to participate in the councils of the church was taken when the body adopted a report recommending that the district secretary of the Women's Missionary Society be, by virtue of her office, a member of the district conference.

Among reports presented was that of the Centenary Commission which showed that the campaign to raise $35,000,000 resulted in the raising of $36,911,166.

The reports said many states had exceeded their quota, and mentioned Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, West Virginia, North Carolina, Florida and South Carolina. The Baltimore, Louisville and South Georgia Conference also was announced as having raised more than their quotas.

GOV. COOPER TO FARM BOARD.

Henry O'Malley Named Commissioner Of Fisheries—Other Nominations.

Washington.—Gov. Robert A. Cooper, of South Carolina, was nominated by President Harding to be a member of the Federal Farm Loan Board, succeeding Asbury F. Lever, of the same State, who recently resigned.

Governor Cooper is a Democrat. His term as Governor of South Carolina expires next January. His acceptance of the office will necessitate his resignation as Governor, in which case, he will be succeeded for the remainder of his term by Wilson G. Harvey, of Charleston, S. C., the present Lieutenant-Governor.

Other nominations sent to the Senate included Henry O'Malley, now in charge of the Bureau of Fisheries on the Pacific Coast and in Alaska, to be Commissioner of Fisheries; George M. Jameson, of Pittsburgh, Pa., to be Appraiser of Merchandise for Customs Collection District No. 12 and J. Howard Reed, of Hollidaysburg, Pa., was nominated to be Surveyor of Customs in Customs Collection District No. 11.

JUGO-SLAVIA TO GET LOAN.

Amount Will Be $100,000,000 And Rate Will Be 8 Per Cent.

Belgrade.—The Jugo-Slav Government, it was announced has accepted the conditions of an American banking syndicate for a loan of $100,000,000 at 8 per cent. interest, issued at 85. The money will be expended in the improvement of communications, including the construction of a new line to Adriatic ports. The loan is guaranteed by a customs monopoly.

FOUND GUILTY OF SEDITION.

Israel Blankenstein Organizer Of Communists.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Israel Blankenstein of New York City, alleged organizer for the Communist party, was found guilty of sedition. The jury was out 10 minutes. The prosecution charged that Blankenstein was an official of a party which advocated overthrow of the Government by force.

GOLF GROUNDS FOR DIVORCE.

Detroit Woman Says Husband Forsook Her For Links.

Detroit.—Mrs. Helen Joy Lee, daughter of Henry B. Joy, Detroit capitalist, was granted a decree of divorce from Howard B. Lee, whom she charged with being a golf maniac. In her bill for divorce, Mrs. Lee asserts her husband neglected her and the children, spending much of his time on the golf links.

PAYS TRIBUTE TO EDITH CAVELL.

King George Lays Wreath On Place Of Execution.

Brussels.—The heroism and self-sacrifice of Edith Cavell were extolled by King George of Great Britain, who, with Queen Mary and an official entourage, is here for a state visit to King Albert and Queen Elizabeth, of the Belgians. The British King laid a wreath of entwined Belgian, French and British flags upon the spot where England's intrepid nurse, is buried.

CONSULTS DINNER GUEST

Pledge Co-Operation For Peace And Better Trade Relations.

New York.—Thirty-three consuls of Europe and South American countries pledged their governments to co-operation for international peace and better commercial relations at a luncheon given by the New York Board of Trade and Transportation. Virtually every consular officer of the city was a guest at the luncheon.

Gaston Liebert, Consul General for France, said he expressed the hope of all the consuls that the new tariff bill soon to be adopted by Congress would not put up barriers to foreign trade.

CONVICTS SHOT IN PRISON RIOT

South Carolina Prisoners Refuse to Obey An Order

TRY TO BURN CHAIR PLANT

Through Leaders They Defied The Authorities And Announced They Would Not Return To Work.

Columbia, S. C.—A mutiny of 150 convicts in the State penitentiary was quieted after 14 of the mutineers had been wounded by penitentiary guards and city police, two of them being perhaps fatally shot.

The fire chief said the disorder started when a group of prisoners, starting from lunch in the main dining-room, attacked the guards who were escorting them.

An attempt by the convicts to burn the penitentiary chair factory failed.

The outbreak came after the dinner hour. The prisoners were sullen, it is said, because they had been ordered to turn in what civilian clothes and other articles they had which were not needed by them in prison. Through certain apparent leaders they defied the authorities and announced they would not return to work. Aid was asked of the city authorities by the telephone.

No effort was made to coerce the prisoners pending the arrival of reinforcements from the city. In the meantime, the mutineers stood in the penitentiary yard, armed with sticks and knives obtained from the chair factory.

Upon the arrival of the detachment of city police the mob of prisoners surged toward the little group of blue-coated officers, cursing, snarling and threatening. A volley from riot guns met them, and 14 men dropped. The remainder broke and tried to run. They were rounded up without further trouble.

70,000 METER ZEPPELIN FOR U. S.

Germany Will Replace One Destroyed At Cost Of $750,000.

Versailles.—Germany will manufacture a Zeppelin of 70,000 meters capacity to replace the one allotted to the United States by the Versailles treaty, but destroyed in Germany, under the award of the Ambassadors' Council, which allows America 3,000,000 gold marks in reparation.

The United States had asked that Germany be ordered to build for it a 100,000 cubic meter Zeppelin, which would have been the largest ever constructed. The War Council at first thought a ship of 30,000 cubic meters capacity should be sufficient, as that was the size fixed by the council for commercial Zeppelins. The cost of such a craft would have been 750,000 gold marks.

The Navy Department at Washington found this suggestion inadequate, and the War Council increased the size to 70,000 meters, which will cost $750,000, making allowance for exchange. The German Government, it is believed, will be able to deliver the airship within nine months.

One of the conditions is that a German crew shall take the Zeppelin to the United States, although several American officers will probably accompany the crew in the flight across the Atlantic.

CUTS THROAT IN N. Y. HOTEL.

North Carolina Timber Merchant Makes Attempt To End Life.

New York.—D. A. Batts, timber merchant of Wilson, N. C., slashed his throat with a penknife in his room at the Hotel McAlpin here, and is in a serious condition at a hospital. He left letters to two daughters in North Carolina, saying he was "at the end of his rope," and did not wish to bring them further trouble.

GEORGE AND MARY RECEIVE.

Diplomatic Corps At Brussels And Deportations Greeted.

Brussels.—King George and Queen Mary, of Great Britain, here on a state visit to the King and Queen of the Belgians, held a reception of the diplomatic corps of the palace. Later they received a deputation from the British Colony in Brussels and the Anglo-Belgian Union.

LEGISLATION NEEDED.

England To Pass Bill Enforcing Arms Parley Treaty.

London.—Lord Winterton, speaking for the Government, told the House of Commons that legislation would be necessary to give effect to certain provisions of the Treaty for the Limitation of Naval Armamente concluded at the Washington Conference. He said a bill would be introduced as soon as State business would permit.

Child Training at Home

HABIT FORMATION

By OLIVE ROBERTS
University of Montana.

MOTHERS are often heard to say, "My children have such untidy habits, and I don't seem to be able to break them. I talk all day long, but it doesn't do any good."

No mother needs to endure her children's untidy habits, or any other undesirable habits, if she goes about training in the right way, and is willing to take a little trouble to carry it out. Four simple rules based on psychology, may serve to give such mothers an insight into the means of forming right habits. If carried out faithfully, these rules cannot fail to produce results.

First decide for yourself what habit you wish to form. Then start enthusiastically and determinedly to break the old and launch the new one. Say to your children, "Beginning today, we are all going to hang up our wraps, and put our books and rubbers in the proper places when we come home from school. Let's see who remembers every time, and doesn't have to have mother tell her once about it." Arouse as much enthusiasm as you can about the matter. Be careful that you do not start to break and form anew too many habits at one time. Select one or two habits to work out, and keep at them until you are reasonably sure that they are well fixed. Then start on another.

May Be Hard Task.

Second, permit no exceptions to occur after you have once started. No matter how good the intentions of the children are, they will lapse into the old ways after a few days. That is when you will have to work. You will find that eternal vigilance on your part will be the price of your children's good habits. When Mary comes home in a hurry to go out to play, she will throw her books on the nearest chair. Don't say, "Oh, well, she is little, and it is hard to remember all the time. I'll let it go this time." That is where you will fail. Even though Mary has already gone away to play, she should be called back immediately and told in a kind manner, "You forgot your books today. Put them away, and then you may go to play." One or two experiences of that kind will soon make Mary more careful.

Third, repeat the desirable action as often as possible. We all know that the habit is most firmly fixed which we have been practicing longest. Seize every occasion to perform the act which you wish to become a habit, and its acquisition will come all the sooner.

Do Not Depend on Talking.

Last of all, act, don't talk. Professor James says, in his Talks to Teachers: "Don't preach too much or shower in good talk in the abstract." When Mary throws her coat on the floor and her rubbers in the middle of the hall, don't tell her that nice little girls don't do those things, or that she is a careless girl and should know better, and a great deal more to that effect. Simply call her as soon as you discover what she has done, and tell her quietly and good-naturedly to put her things away immediately, and then see that she does it. Such treatment as this is far more effective than mere talking.

THE KINDERGARTEN A NECESSITY; NOT A LUXURY

P. P. Claxton, federal commissioner of education, has said that during the year 1920, the American people spent more for luxuries than they have spent on education in the entire history of the country.

This nation, with its vast resources can well afford to provide all of its children with every educational advantage, beginning with the kindergarten, and when we come to recognize in prevalent waves of crime, anarchy and unrest, the tragic results of neglecting the impressionable years of childhood, the kindergarten will be considered a necessity, not a luxury.

GETTING STARTED RIGHT, IS ADVICE OF HENRY C. WALLACE.

Every farmer knows that success in producing fine stock depends upon getting the young animals started right.

The number of drafted men rejected for physical disability during the war shows that we need to pay more attention to building up our children physically. The kindergarten, with its admirable system of physical culture, and its sunny, airy rooms, where the children spend three happy hours each school day, furnishes the best possible environment, and physical as well as intellectual and social training.

It is too bad that kindergartens are not available for a far larger percentage of our children. Early training such as is given in the kindergarten should make healthier children, and better children in every way.—Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Variety of Money.

In Africa a weird assortment of beads, elephants' tusks and spearheads is made use of as coins. In Burmah little cowrie shells generally answer the purpose of interchange, but for very small transactions disks of porcelain are made use of. In Oceanica, flint axes are the most common means of exchange, but they also make use of ropes of feathers. Some Alaskan Indians still use shell money. In China there are lumps of gold and silver in circulation which have been in use for more than a century.

RADIO

THINGS BEGINNERS MUST LEARN FIRST

Explanation of Terms Used in Radio and of Its Basic Principles.

Due to the great interest taken in radio since broadcasting stations have been started, many radio terms are seen and heard that may be unfamiliar to the novice. Some of the most commonly used terms are explained and defined below.

Like light, heat and sound, radio energy is propagated in the form of a wave motion. Every one is familiar with the wave motion set up on the surface of a still body of water by the dropping of a stone into it.

Every time a point on the surface of the waves goes through a complete set of motions and starts to repeat those motions the wave is said to have gone through a cycle.

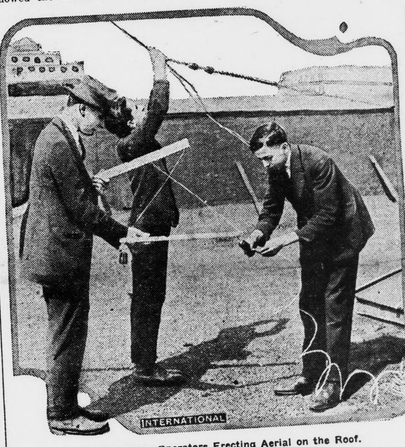
The number of complete cycles gone through per second is the frequency.

The human ear is responsive to sound frequencies up to a few thousand cycles per second but is not capable of responding to the higher frequencies encountered in radio. Arbitrarily a frequency of less than 10,000 cycles has been called an audible frequency —one which can be heard—and frequencies above 10,000 cycles, radio or inaudible frequencies—because they cannot be heard by the human ear.

The particular type of wave which propagates radio energy is an electromagnetic wave. All of us have seen bits of iron and steel attracted by the little toy magnets made up in the form of horseshoes. This attraction of the magnet for the bits of iron and steel showed the existence of a magnetic field about the tips of the magnet and this same kind of a field propagates the electro-magnetic force, except that unlike the toy magnet, its power comes off in the form of wavy motions. This electro-magnetic force propagates radio energy in all directions.

The medium that transmits the electro-magnetic waves is the same medium that transmits light—the ether. This medium is supposed to fill all space, even that occupied by fluids and solids. Little is known about its properties.

In radio it is more common to speak of wave length than frequency. The wave length of any wave motion is the distance between any two successive crests in the same direction. The wave length depends upon the frequency. If the frequency is high the wave length is short. On the other hand if the frequency is low the wave length is long. Numerically the wave length is equal to the distance traveled by the wave in one second divided by the frequency. Suppose, for example, that it were desired to know the wave length of an electro-magnetic wave having a frequency of 835,000 cycles. Electro-magnetic waves travel at the same speed as do light waves, that is, 186,000 miles per second. Dividing the 186,000 by 835,000 the wave length would be .223 miles or 396 yards. In radio work it is measured in meters. A meter is equal to approximately 1.1 yards. Converting 396 yards into meters the wave length would be 396 divided by 1.1 or 360 meters. This is the wave length on which KDKA operates. It also means that the electro-magnetic waves sent out from this station have a frequency of 835,000 cycles.



Amateur Radio Operators Erecting Aerial on the Roof.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

In a radiophone transmitter there are two requirements that must be fulfilled. First, there must be a source of high-frequency current, say, between 15,000 and 1,500,000 cycles so connected to an antenna and ground system that energy in the form of electro-magnetic waves will be radiated. Second, there must be some method of controlling this high-frequency current or modulating it so that the variations in the amplitude of the high-frequency current will be directly proportional to the voice or music to be transmitted.

The high-frequency current is known as the carrier-wave and its function is to radiate into space in the form of electro-magnetic waves and by its variation in amplitude carry with it the variation in the tone at the transmitting station.

It is the frequency of the carrier-wave that determines the wave-length on which a radiophone station is transmitted. By experiment it has been found that electro-magnetic waves travel at the same velocity that light waves travel, that is, 186,000 miles per second. Wave-length is the distance between any two similar points on two successive waves; for example, the distance from crest to crest of any two successive waves in the same direction, measured in meters, a unit of length equal approximately to one and one-tenth yards. Converting 186,000 miles to meters, the equivalent is 300,000,000 meters. The length of an electro-magnetic wave is equal then to 300,000,000 divided by the frequency. Suppose a station was transmitting on a wave-length of 360 meters. The frequency of the carrier-wave would be approximately 835,000 cycles.

Just as a violinist tunes his instrument, that is, makes a certain string emit a note of higher or lower pitch, or, technically speaking, a sound wave of higher or lower frequency, by adjusting the tension on the string, so may the electrical constants of the antenna circuit of a radiophone transmitter be changed in order to have the station emit a carrier-wave of a different frequency.

If a tuning fork having a natural period corresponding to middle C be placed near a violinist who is playing, the fork will vibrate when the musician plays middle C, but all other times it will remain quiescent. This phenomenon of the tuning fork vibrating whenever the musician plays the corresponding note on the violin is known as mechanical resonance. If a radio receiver be adjusted so that electrically its natural period of vibration will be 835,000 cycles (360 meters wave-length) every time a station transmits on a wave-length of 360 meters, current will be set up in the receiver by electrical resonance. Stations transmitting on any wave-length other than 360 meters will not cause a current to be set up in the receiver.

The portion of a radio receiver that changes the wave-length at which it is electrically resonant is called a tuner. Suppose that "A" station transmits on a wave-length of 200 meters and "B" on a wave-length of 360 meters. By adjusting the tuner until the constants of the receiver make it electrically resonant to a 200-meter wave or a 360-meter wave, either of the two stations can be picked up, but both stations cannot be picked up simultaneously. This is the reason that more than one transmitter can be operating at one time and yet only one can be heard on a receiver without interference from the others.

The other necessary part of a radio receiver is the detector. The function of this portion of the receiver is to utilize the small currents in the tuner that are set up by a transmitting station and make them audible through the medium of a telephone receiver. If the telephone receiver were connected directly to the tuner the high-frequency current would not operate the diaphragm of the receiver and even if the diaphragm were set in motion it would be too fast a motion to be picked up by the human ear.

In a simple receiver the detector usually consists of two pieces of mineral in contact or a piece of mineral in contact with a metallic spring. Either combination is known as a crystal detector. A detector of this type is nothing more than a rectifier; that is, when an alternating current is applied at the terminals the current is allowed to flow only in one direction.

How One Editor Uses Radio.

The editor of a paper in an isolated town in the northwest is using the radio in a most ingenious and effective way. An aamateur radio friend in a big city 50 miles away buys the latest editions of the city papers as soon as they are off the press, reads the best news into his transmitter, and a typist in the country office copies the news as it comes in over the office receiver. The editor, through this ingenious plan, is always "First With the Latest" in his home town.

Spring Styles.

A distinctly Chinese taffeur hat is of black moire, colored with red matchsticks, and a black lace veil is draped over it. A youthful style of turban is made of burnt sand-colored wide-meshed net, covered with cutout flowers and peals of different shaded leather stitched on with hand embroidery.

Satin, Jersey and Flannel.

Satin, jersey and flannel—three fabrics apparently most antagonistic—were gracefully combined in a gray sport suit. The suit consisted of dress and sleeveless jacket. The dress was orange satin, made very simply with bateau neck and elbow sleeves. Its pockets were edged with a wide fold of white flannel, in sharp contrast with the sleeveless black jersey coat with white flannel outlining its side pockets.

Paisley Applique.

Upstanding collars and butler's cuffs are trimmed with appliques of paisley.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

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LESSON FOR MAY 21

HILKIAH'S GREAT DISCOVERY

LESSON TEXT.—II Chron. 34:14-33.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Thy word is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path. —Ps. 119:105.

REFERENCE MATERIAL.—Deut. 6: 6-9; Josh. 1:8; Col. 3:16; II Tim. 2:15; 3:14-16.

PRIMARY TOPIC.—How the Lost Bible Was Found.

JUNIOR TOPIC.—Hilkiah Discovers the Lost Bible.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC. —How to Make the Bible Our Own.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC. —The Authority and Influence of the Bible.

About a hundred years elapsed between the reformation under Hezekiah and that of Joslah. Some time during this time the book of God's law had been lost. Two wicked kings had reigned in this interval. The Lord had given Hezekiah much wealth. His son Manasseh, coming into possession of his father's property, and being ungodly, would naturally neglect the Bible, if not purposely try to put it from sight. Those who do not obey the law of God, are usually interested in putting it out of sight.

I. The Book of the Law Found (vv. 14-17).

1. The Occasion (v. 14). It was while repairing the temple during Joslah's reformation that the law was discovered.

2. The Book Delivered to the King (vv. 15-17). Upon making a report to the king of work done, the king was told of the finding of the book of the law by Hilkiah, and the book delivered to him.

II. The Effect of the Reading of the Law (vv. 18-28).

Shaphan the Scribe read the law before the king.

1. The King Rent His Clothes (v. 19). As the law was read before him he was led to realize more seriously the awful extent of the nation's departure from God. He knew that sin merited punishment. The function of the law is to reveal sin. The man who will honestly hear the demands of God's law will fall upon his knees before God and cry for mercy. The rending of the royal robes indicated that the king was penitently sorrowful.

2. The King Sent a Deputation to Make Inquiry of the Lord (vv. 20, 21). The king included himself in the guilt before God. "Go inquire for me and for them that are left, for great is the wrath of the Lord that is poured out upon us." His sense of sin was so keen that he sent them to inquire as to whether there was any means of averting the judgments of the Lord. Instinctively the human heart turns from God's threatening judgments to us a means of escape. The soul that